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**OSGODBY GRANGE FARM, OSGODBY,  
SELBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**SURVEY AND RECORDING REPORT**

*by Mark Johnson*

**REPORT NUMBER 2010/53**



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Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York, UK, YO1 7BX

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: [archaeology@yorkat.co.uk](mailto:archaeology@yorkat.co.uk) Internet: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This report details the result of archaeological survey and recording work carried out in the area of Osgodby Park, Osgodby, near Selby.*

*The outline of the oval shaped park appears clearly defined on modern and historic Ordnance Survey maps. The balance of documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that prior to the development of the post-medieval landscaped park a medieval deer park occupied the site. Within the landscaped park an elaborate duck decoy pond (Pond 1) and an ornamental pond (Pond 2) were constructed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century whilst the iron railings and gates provided access to a private drive, no longer extant, to Osgodby Hall. The landscaped park contained extensive areas of woodland, enclosures, drives and coverts and survived more or less intact to appear on Ordnance Survey maps as late as 1958. After this time areas of woodland and parkland trees were removed, internal field boundaries grubbed up and the decoy pond left as a truncated stump. The park effectively disappeared, the external boundary still mostly extant but the interior a largely empty husk.*

*The precise context of origin of Pond 2, which lies immediately exterior to the park is not entirely certain though it is known to pre-date 1851 and may have been dug for clay extraction for brick/tile manufacturing.*

*In their present condition none of the four surveyed features can be described, in archaeological terms, as of national or even regional importance. Had the park not undergone the depredations involved in its whole-scale conversion to arable this may not have been the case. In the purely local context they are of some interest.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

On 24<sup>th</sup>–25<sup>th</sup> March 2010 York Archaeological Trust carried out a survey of three ponds and a stretch of park railings, all formerly within, or immediately adjacent to, the historic parkland of Osgodby Hall, near Selby (Figures 1 and 2 site location maps), see below for individual grid references. There are proposals to improve and enhance the wildlife potential of the ponds and the archaeological and historical survey work is intended to set these features within the broader historical context of the landscape in which they originated. This work has been prepared on behalf of Mr A. Dear.



Figure 1 Location of Osgodby Park within its wider regional setting

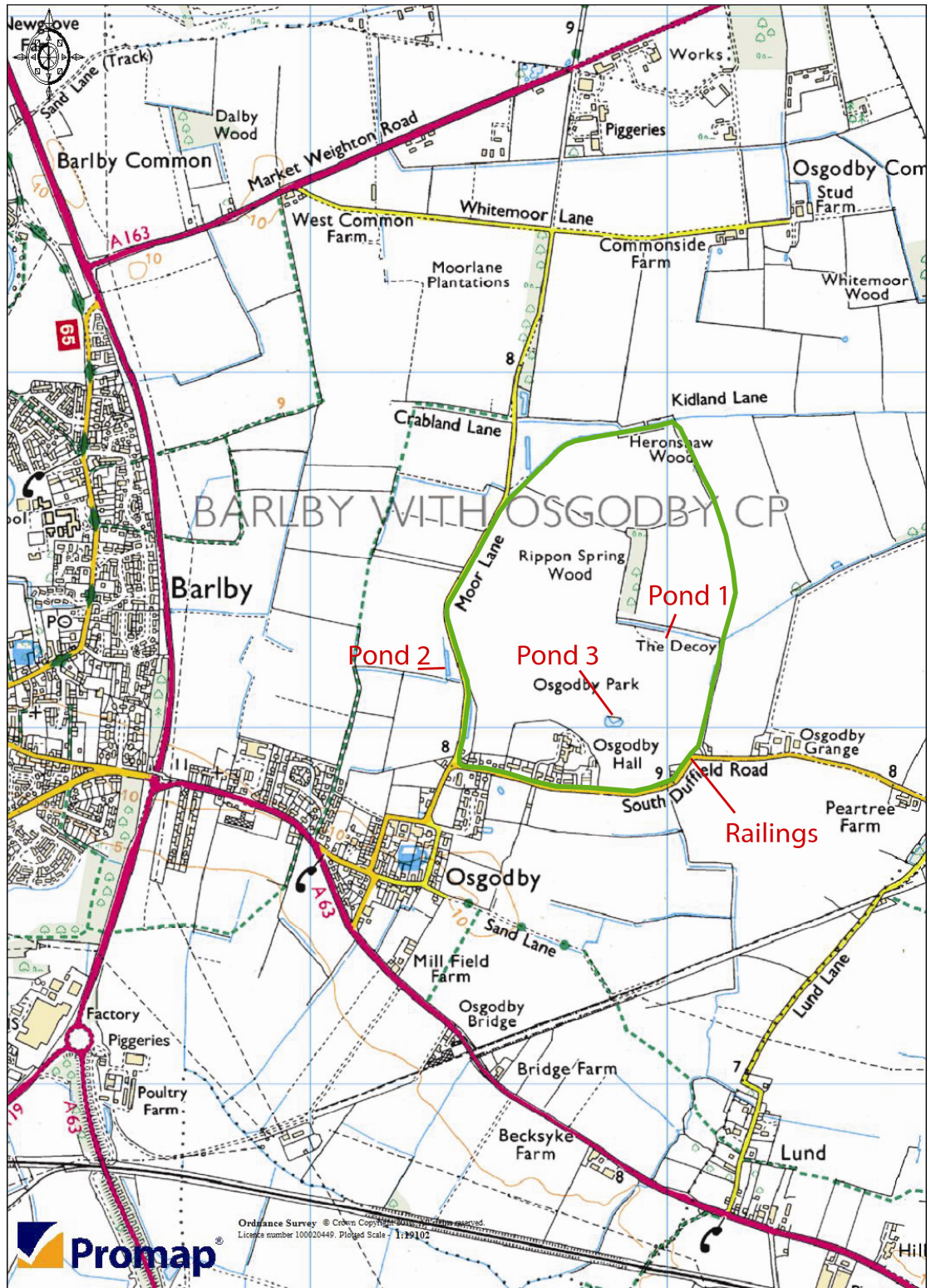


Figure 2 Location of Osgodby Park, boundary highlighted green and the surveyed and recorded features

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The archaeological and historical survey and recording work consists of four principal strands. The first of these is the collation of information to provide an account of the known history of the parkland. This is drawn from a variety of sources which include the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), historic and modern cartographic sources, published and unpublished sources in local libraries. The second, third and fourth strands are all closely related and consist of a measured survey (employing a total station theodolite) of the four features, a detailed photographic record of the same and the compilation of a series of descriptive notes. These three strands all relate to the condition of the features at the time of the survey. The numbering of the features follows that issued in the brief for archaeological survey and recording by Dr Margaret Nieke, Historic Environment Advisor, Natural England.

## 3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The area occupied by the sites is located some 3km to the ENE of the town of Selby and immediately to the NE of Osgodby village North Yorkshire (NGR: SE 6470 3430 – park centre). The area across which the sites are spread has a solid geology of Upper Permian Marl, overlain in the northern part of the area by Bunter Sandstone (Geol. Surv. 1973, Sheet 71). This is in turn overlain by superficial Glaciolacustrine deposits containing some sands and gravels and clays that relate to the latest glaciation. The landscape in this area is predominantly flat and fairly low-lying, typically around the 8m AOD mark. Within the boundary of Osgodby Park, and excluding land in the immediate vicinity of the hall and the small areas of woodland within Ripon Spring and Heronshaw woods, present land-use in the locale is entirely centred around arable farming.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The small settlement of Osgodby is recorded as early as 1086 in the the Domesday Survey where it is named as '*Ansgotesbi*' (Smith 1970, 261-2). For much of its early history the manor of Osgodby appears to have been soke of the Bishop of Durham's manor of Howden, with the bishop's overlordship still being mentioned in 1504 (VCH 1976, 64-6). During the medieval period smaller parcels of land in Osgodby were also held by Drax Priory, Selby Abbey, Thicket Priory and the Knights Templar of Temple Hirst. Since the reformation the manor, together with much of the land of the township, has been held entirely by secular owners, originally by old landed families and since the 19<sup>th</sup> century by those of more recent



wealth derived from the industrial West riding. The surrounding lands were enclosed in 1819. Since the 20<sup>th</sup> century the site of the manor has been in ownership separate from that of much of the land. Historical sources make it reasonably clear that the site of the medieval manor can be equated with that of the area enclosed by the present Osgodby Hall complex (VCH 1976, 64-6), (Burton 1888). It is known that there have been a succession of houses on this site with the present buildings being modernised farmhouses and outbuildings, none of which appear on the Listed Buildings online website.

There is no record of any archaeological excavation in the immediate vicinity of the sites. Few archaeological finds have been made in the immediate area though an axe of Neolithic date (4000BC – 2200BC) has been found in the northern part of Barby parish (HER: MNY17479). The place-name 'Grange Farm' applied to a farm on the South Duffield Road immediately to the east of the south end of the park may suggest a medieval origin for this farmstead, though no documentary or archaeological evidence is known to confirm this (HER: MNY10555). To the S and E of Osgodby village and the South Duffield Road traces of former ridge and furrow field systems, the result of medieval arable farming, are evident in an aerial photograph (HER: MNY23433). The site of a windmill, known to be in existence by 1823 but with origins that may pre-date this by some time, is known just south-east of the village (HER: MNY10513). A house at this location is known as Mill House. It is known that old enclosures covered much of the township of Osgodby before the final phase of enclosure which took place in 1819, when the remaining open fields and pasture were divided up (VCH 1976, 64-6).

#### 4.1 THE PARK

It has been suggested that a medieval deer park 'may' have surrounded the manor house at Osgodby as lands called '*Long Flatts*' were described in 1591 as lying within the park (Neave 1991, 46). Deer antlers are also reported as being unearthed in the vicinity of Osgodby Hall, which was itself sometimes called '*Park House*' (Burton 1888, 328-9). This particular part of the former East Riding of Yorkshire had a concentration of parks that pre-dated 1700, most in fact originating at a much earlier date (Neave 1996, 60). Many of the parks within this concentration lay within the boundaries of the former Ouse and Derwent forest which was deforested in the 13<sup>th</sup> century; Osgodby lies within these bounds. Further reference to a park may be found in old enclosures that covered much of the township of Osgodby. In 1819, two of these being known as Little and Great Hall Parks (VCH 1976, 64-66).

Medieval parks can vary considerably in size – from less than 50 acres to over 2000 acres and were enclosures in which deer, either red deer or fallow deer, were kept. Normally bounded by a ditch and bank surmounted by a pale, or wooden fencing, parks typically

supported grassland on which the deer could graze as well as areas of woodland. Timber from the park woodlands was often used to maintain the timber pales. Such parks belonged exclusively to the very highest social orders both lay and ecclesiastical. Many medieval parks were converted to other land uses from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and in the East Riding at least, some of this may be owed to substantial changes in land ownership at the time of the reformation. Additional factors leading to a decline in the number of deer parks are commonly held to be changes in fashion, and the economic burden of maintaining what was increasingly seen as passé. The landscaped parks of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries are not to be confused with historic deer parks. These later landscaped parks were aesthetic devices primarily intended to provide attractive settings to country houses and which were often laden with elements referenced to mythical arcadia's. Although in many cases former deer parks of medieval origin were simply set over to other land uses there are instances of parks being converted to newly fashionable landscaped parks.

The post-medieval Osgodby Park was developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by successive lords of the manor. They are reported to have planted woodland, presumably Ripon Spring Wood and other small standings of trees and constructed a large decoy pond, (VCH 1976, 64-66). (Burton 1888, 328-9). O.S. maps spanning the period between the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and the 1950s show the area of the park to have contained more extensive areas of woodland as well as a considerable number of trees within the open parkland. This parkland is likely to have been grassed and, in a purely practical farming sense, have been used principally as pasture. The maps of 1851 and 1894 show some development within the park. In the earlier map a larger number of field, or enclosed areas are evident, as is a track, or drive, extending northwards from the hall into the central area of the park. By the 1890s a number of internal divisions within the park had been removed though the decoy had been developed and greater numbers of parkland trees and areas of woodland planted. Minor internal alterations to the park, principally to boundaries and enclosures, are also evident throughout the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Very rapidly from the 1960s onwards the park was converted to arable usage and took on the form as it now appears on modern mapping (Figure 2). Areas of woodland and parkland trees were removed, internal field boundaries grubbed up and the decoy pond left as a truncated stump. Although the external boundary is still mostly traceable the park effectively disappeared.

The outline of the Osgodby Park is reflected in the pattern of roads and field boundaries with some clarity. On the south side this was formed of South Duffield Road and the Hall complex of buildings. This latter still retains parts of a 19<sup>th</sup> century iron fence on its western side at least. To the west side the park boundary was formed by the curve of Moor Lane and beyond this by the dyke known as Clay Drain which bends eastwards to form the north side of the

park. From here the north part of the east boundary is formed by a strip of plantation known as Heronshaw Wood (this wood formerly extended further south than it does presently) and from here extended in a southerly direction towards the track that leads to the dwelling called 'Park Side'.

The boundary circuit of the park described above clearly applied to the post-medieval park, indeed labelling on successive O.S. maps consistently applies the name Osgodby Park within these boundaries. A case can be presented however which would suggest that the defined boundaries of the post-medieval park broadly follow those of an earlier, medieval precursor. It can be seen on the 19<sup>th</sup> century and later maps that the shape of the park is at odds with the alignments of adjacent fields whilst the courses of South Duffield Road and Moor Lane also curve around the enclosed area. There is a probability therefore that the park outline pre-dates these adjacent elements which have been obliged to either follow its course or butt up against it. It is likely that in-depth archival research could confirm or refute this suggestion whilst it may also be possible to provide additional archaeological evidence from close inspection of the boundary circuit itself.

All Ordnance Survey maps of the area, from the first edition of 1851 through to those of the present day depict all three of the recorded ponds and so all three of these features clearly pre-date the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Figures 7, 8 and 9). Although modern O.S. mapping refers to the area of the park as 'Osgodby Park' this has, bar the majority of its boundaries, to all intents and purposes disappeared. Much of the woodland has gone, trees in the open parkland been removed, field boundaries grubbed up and Pond 1 left as a shadow of its former self. The area is now subject to a modern large field arable regime.

## **5. INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS**

### **5.1 POND 1**

(Plates 1, 2, 3, 4, Figure 3)

Pond 1 (NGR: SE 64987 34254) is surrounded by a margin of rough grass and scrub, lies at the northern edge of a large arable field and is aligned approximately east – west. It is located approximately 110m from the north-east corner of this field and is bounded on its northern side by a drainage dyke. Access to the pond is via a north – south running track that leads to the South Duffield Road. Pond 1 presently measures some 120m long and has a width ranging from 13m – 28m. Its basic plan-form can be described as linear with a wide central bulge that tapers to the W and tapers even more sharply to the E. Two small, low, islands are located in the wider central part of the pond the largest of which measures

around 3.5m across, the other somewhat smaller. It was not possible to ascertain the depth of the pond much beyond its sides though the presence of fallen branches protruding above the surface of the water suggests that this is presently likely to be in the region of 1m.

There is no evidence for a lining of stone, nor of any metalled surface providing access to the pond from the track. The earthen sides of the pond are in some places quite steep, in others very gentle whilst their height, above water level ranges from just a few centimetres to in excess of 1m. There are no indications of a stone lining or timber revetment. Although the land around the pond is generally fairly flat and level there is a hollow bulge immediately south of the central parts that measures around 23m (east - west) by 11m (north – south). A mound of earth measuring approximately 24m (east – west) by 9m (north – south) is located at the extreme NW side of the pond. Having sides that are generally steep and standing nearly 2m tall the origin of this feature is not certain though its incongruous relationship to the pond may suggest it to be relatively modern. The volume of material in this mound is such that it could only represent a small fraction of the total up-cast from construction of the pond itself though it is possible that it could relate to the deposition of sediment from occasional cleanings out of the pond.

Fairly dense vegetation surrounds the pond and is comprised of grasses, scrub and trees of varying sizes. There is also a large quantity of fallen trees and branches within the pond whilst in many places its margins are colonised by reeds and other plants.

Pond 1 appears on the North Yorkshire HER (HER: MNY10512) where it is listed as a decoy pond. The pond is still referred to as '*Decoy*' on modern O.S. maps. Decoy ponds are ponds whose primary purpose was the attracting and trapping of wildfowl. Such ponds can take a variety of forms, the best known being ponds with radiating and tapering channels, known as pipes, into which birds could be lured or driven and then trapped in nets and harvested. The pond is also listed in Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey's '*The book of duck decoys*' (Payne Gallwey, 1886, 180). Payne Gallwey states that the pond at Osgodby was planned about 1840 and last worked in 1877. It was said to have produced 1,600 – 2,000 fowl in a season, mostly duck and mallard but also teal and wigeon. Further, as many as 1,500 birds are said to have been seen on the pool at any one time. This pond is said to have possessed four pipes.

Curiously the O.S. map of 1851 depicts what appear to be a linear arrangement of four pond-like features with an undefined feature (possibly a further pond?) towards the west end of the field. This map was prepared at a scale of 1:10560 and so consequently the resolution at such a scale leaves questions of fine detail uncertain. It may be that this decoy pond was not originally constructed in the classic form with radiating channels. The O.S. map of 1894

depicts the pond with altogether more clarity and the classic decoy form can be unambiguously recognised. At this time the pond was surrounded by more woodland and consisted of a cigar shaped east – west element from which four radiating pipes extended. The north and east arms are shown as much more pronounced than those to the south and west. This may be as the pond is likely to have already been out of use for around 20 years and differential silting may have led to the partial loss of these pipes. Traces of the pond in this arrangement survived to appear on O.S. mapping until the 1950s. Maps of the 1960s show the pond in its more recent form accompanied by the loss of surrounding woodland.

It is clear that the results of the present survey represent the main east – west aligned body of the 19<sup>th</sup> century decoy pond. The slight bulge on the north side of the surveyed pond relate to the position of the former northern pipe whilst the bulge and hollow on the south side likewise relate to the former pipe on this side.



**Plate 1** *Pond 1 from E end, looking WNW*



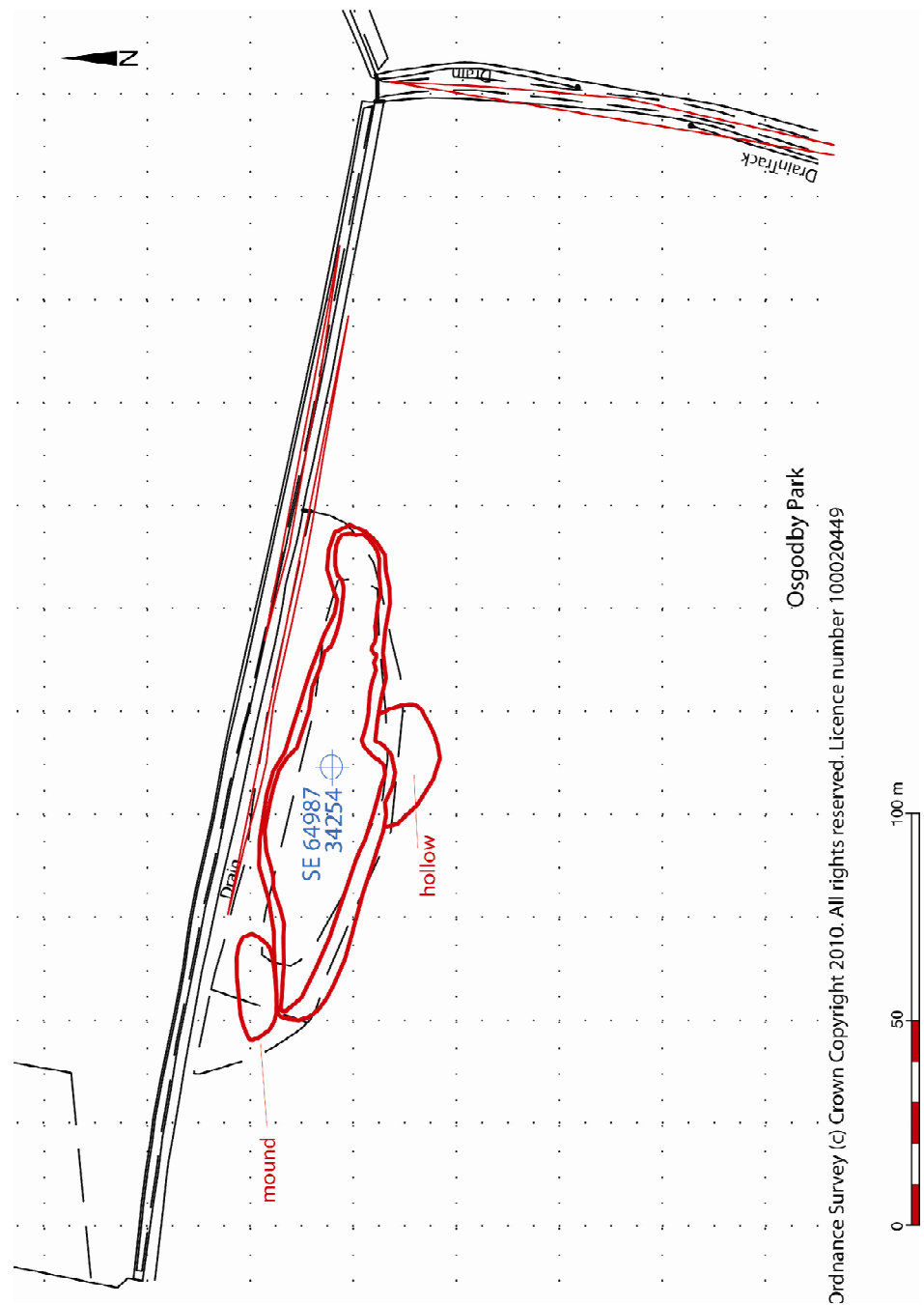
**Plate 2** Pond 1 from S side of central part, looking ENE



**Plate 3** Pond 1, central part of S side showing wooded hollow marking position of former S pipe, looking W



**Plate 4** Pond 1, view of earth mound at NW corner, looking N



**Figure 3** Pond 1, YAT survey data in red (double red lines = top and bottom of pond sides), O.S. digital mapping in black.



## **5.2 POND 2**

(Plates 5, 6, 7, Figure 4)

Pond 2 (NGR: SE 64384 34174) lies immediately to the west of Moor Lane immediately exterior to the park. It is bounded to its north and west sides by an arable field whilst a short distance to the south lies a drainage ditch with hedge, with a further arable field to the south of this. There is no formal access to the pond in terms of a track or path.

The pond is linear in plan-form, orientated almost exactly north – south and has a length of 80m and a width of up to 12m; the pond being marginally wider at the north end than the south. No islands are present within the pond. There is a dense surrounding of trees and scrub whilst the interior of the pond is partially overgrown with reeds and contains quite a number of fallen branches. The present depth of the pond could not be ascertained though probing around the edges suggested variations of depth in these areas of between 200mm – 400mm. The few irregularities to the pond's generally straight sides appear likely to relate to tree growth and intrusive vegetation. The low edging to the pond is entirely earthen, there being no indications of a stone lining, stone base or timber revetment. In most places the pond edging is very gently sloping, only in a few restricted areas, mostly the western side, are these steeper.

Pond 2 does not appear on any known record listings and is not mentioned in Payne Gallwey's list of known decoy examples. On the 1851, and later, O.S. maps the pond is not named, however, information provided by Natural England suggests that the feature is known as the 'flight pond'. A minority of decoy ponds were cigar shaped with pipes extending out from the corners. Whilst there are no undulations within the surrounding land indicating the former positions of such pipes it is possible that these could have been lost to arable agriculture. However, the term 'flight pond' is normally attributed to ponds which were designed to encourage wildfowl, the fowl subsequently being driven off the pond towards waiting shooting parties. This pond is perhaps best seen in this 'sporting' context.

There are a number of ponds of broadly similar linear form and size in the locality, indeed three lie within 600m of Pond 2 and each lies very close to a road (SE 6460 3475, SE 6442 3400, SE 6445 3370). Such ponds may be too large to be purpose built for the watering of livestock and it may be that they relate originally to the extraction of clay for brick and tile making. The East Riding has a long tradition of building in brick and historically, the manufacture of such products tended to be an extremely local activity. Until recently a number of such works were operational within the wider locality. Although it cannot currently be confirmed, the origin of this pond through clay extraction must be considered a possibility.



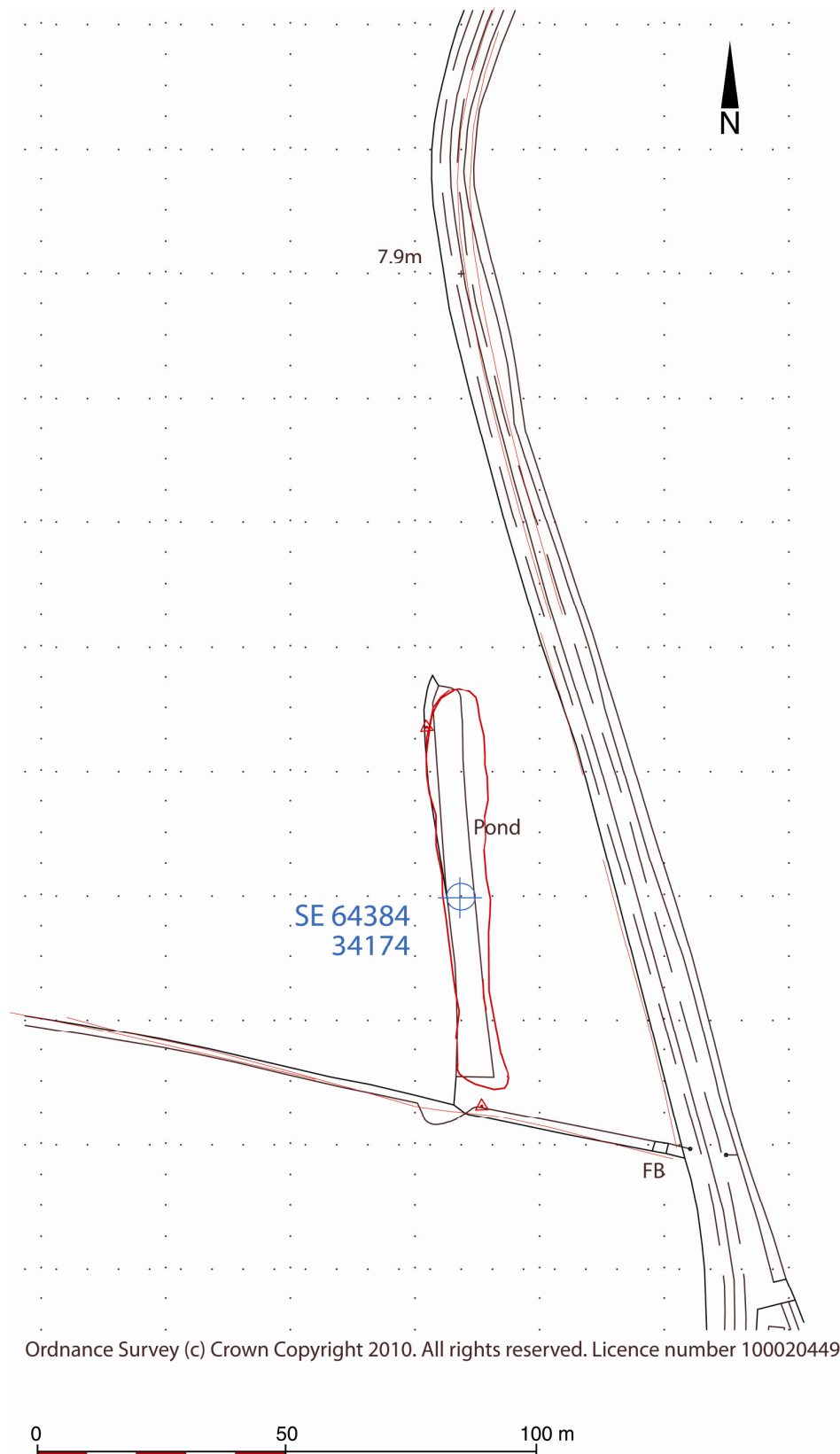
**Plate 5** Pond 2, looking SE



**Plate 6** Pond 2, from near SE end, looking NNW



**Plate 7** Pond 2, from SW end, looking N



**Figure 4** Pond 2, YAT survey data in red, O.S. digital mapping in black.

### **5.3 POND 3**

(Plates 8, 9, 10, 11, Figure 5)

Pond 3 (NGR: SE 6484 34008) is located around 250m south-south-west of Pond 1 within the same arable field, and about 150m to the north-east of Osgodby Hall. Although a border of rough grass surrounds the pond this is completely surrounded by flat arable land and cannot be directly accessed via a track or path. The pond is of a kidney shaped plan-form which measures around 52m in its longest axis (east – west), between 19 – 28m wide in its north–south axis with a width at its central neck of only around 9m. The pond does not support any islands. The sides of the pond are formed of vertical walling of stone. The stone is of rusticated blocks and is regularly laid in courses some 0.18m deep surmounted by a capping of thinner blocks. In a few places small areas, restricted to the southern side, some collapse of the walling is evident. In several areas trees are growing through the stone walling and this seems certain, if un-checked, to cause further collapse. Shallow probing towards the edges of the pond could not confirm the presence of a metalled base, though it is possible that such may lie concealed beneath accumulated sediments. The surface of the water lies around 0.5m below the top of the side walls. Close to the edge of the walls the pond has a water depth of around 0.65m; the depth interior to this was not ascertained.

To both end of the pond slipways are present. Each is just over 4m wide, has a surface of large stone setts with side walls of stone (effectively a continuation of the pond walling) and slope down into the pond at an angle of around 20 degrees. The metalled surface of these slipways are overgrown with grasses. At the lower ends of the slipways vertically set square section hardwood posts in excess of 0.20m across are positioned. These may have held barriers or gates of some sort and thereby regulated access to the pond.

A few small broken fragments of wrought iron posts, together with a few pieces of rectangular section iron railing survive around the pond and clearly originally formed a barrier around the feature. Subsequently, a series of cruder wooden posts supporting barbed wire were erected around the pond though again, little of this now survives. The pond does not appear on the first edition O.S. map of 1851 though it does appear in editions of the next series of the 1890's. The pond is clearly of later 19<sup>th</sup> century origin.

The shape of the pond, its use of stone walling of some quality and the proximity to the hall suggest that this was intended as a decorative feature within the post-medieval park. Whilst the pond seems certain to have primarily served as an ornamental feature this may have been enhanced by additional attributes, for example being stocked with fish or even permitting recreation on a small rowing boat or punt. The suggestion has been made that this pond may have been used for skating in hard winters. Skating ponds were occasionally built

at country houses, for example at Beningborough Hall around 1900 (English Heritage 2007, 5) There is also some evidence for a pond at Brodsworth Hall being used for amongst other things, ice skating (Sheffield 2008). The Brodsworth pond is described as '*shallow and flat-bottomed which would have been effective in encouraging ice formation*'. The profile of Pond 3 is not known though close to its margin the depth of water is around 0.65m. The resources expended in creating this pond are unlikely to have been entirely dedicated to the occasional use of the feature for skating. Pond 3 may well have been multi-purpose, conceivably even being occasionally used for skating - though there is presently no evidence for this. Although the ramps would seem to imply a requirement for access to the water this is unlikely to have been for such work-a-day functions as a wheel-wash pond.



**Plate 8** *Pond 3 and its wider setting, looking E*



**Plate 9** Pond 3 overall shot, looking W

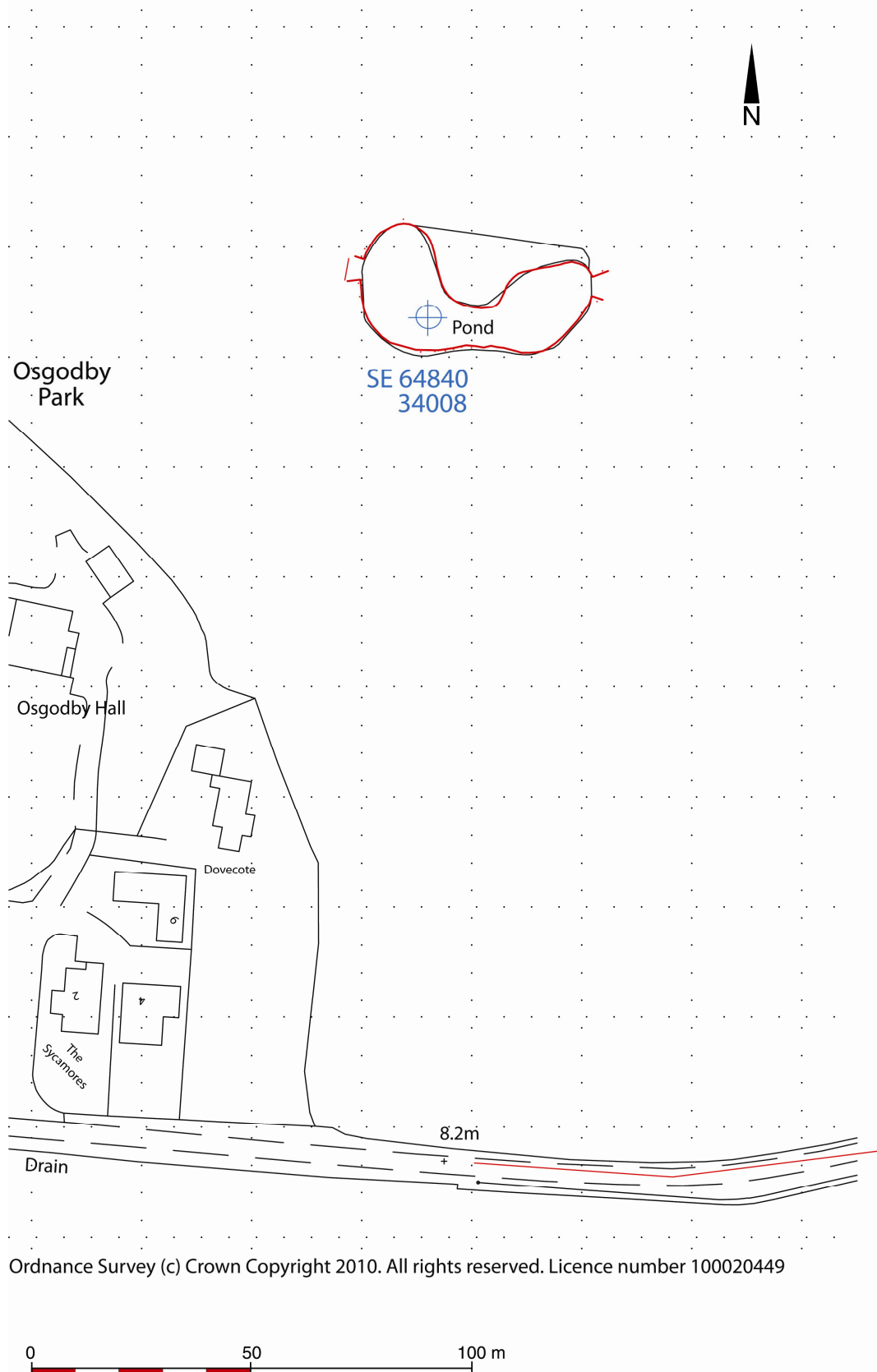


**Plate 10** Pond 3 detail of iron railing with later wooden post to top left, looking E



**Plate 11** Pond 3 tree damage to S side, looking E





**Figure 5** Pond 3, YAT survey data in red, O.S. digital mapping in black.

#### **5.4 PARK RAILINGS**

(Plates 12, 13, 14, Figure 6)

A section of 19<sup>th</sup> century iron railings forming part of the park boundary survive at its south-east corner and follows, to the north and west sides, the course of a bend in the South Duffield road (NGR: SE 65074 33914). This is comprised of a 44m long stretch aligned south-west – north-east and a further east – west aligned stretch some 33m in length. The railings are constructed of mass produced sections each some 1.8m in length and bolted at either side to square section posts in excess of 35mm across. Two rectangular section horizontal rails extend across each section, the lower at a height of 1.07m BGL, the upper at 1.67m BGL. Eight equally spaced vertical rails of 25mm diameter extend to a point just above the upper rail whilst nine vertical rails of around 20mm diameter are positioned between each of the larger verticals though these extend to a height just above that of the lower rail. Bracing, internal to the railings, is provided by rectangular section bars that extend from the upper part of each post and into the ground at an angle of around 45 degrees. The precise method by which the brace is secured to the post is simple, yet elegant. The upper end of the brace angles through a socket in the post whilst the retaining bolt, which secures the sections of rails to either side, passes through the brace and holds it fast. Each post and each vertical rail is decorated with a fleur-de-lis head. Although this device is often used decoratively in what appears to be an almost indiscriminate manner it is also a symbol often linked to royalty and the nobility in their coats of arms. Whilst not pushing the point too far, there may be allusions to status and grandeur in the use of this device, that exceeded that of the park and its owners. The railings are of wrought iron and the fleur-de-lis heads of cast iron. A pair of gates are present in the angle of the railings. The gates posts are of octagonal section cast iron and taper slightly to the tops which are surmounted by ornate points. The gates themselves are of the same design as the railings.

The railings are generally in a reasonable state of preservation and there are no gaps, or missing sections, within the extant two stretches. A very few of the fleur-de-lis heads are missing and there are small areas where the railings are buckled, mostly towards the E part of the E – W stretch, presumably as a result of collision by motor vehicles. There seems little doubt that what damage does exist could be repaired. Although the railings are not marked on any of the O.S. maps consulted, maps of the 1890s show that a driveway extended from the area of the gates on South Duffield Road, eastwards to the Hall. This driveway, which no longer exists, is not indicated on the 1851 map and would appear therefore to be a later 19<sup>th</sup> century development. It is not known if the surviving railings represent surviving parts of a once more extensive barrier of rails.



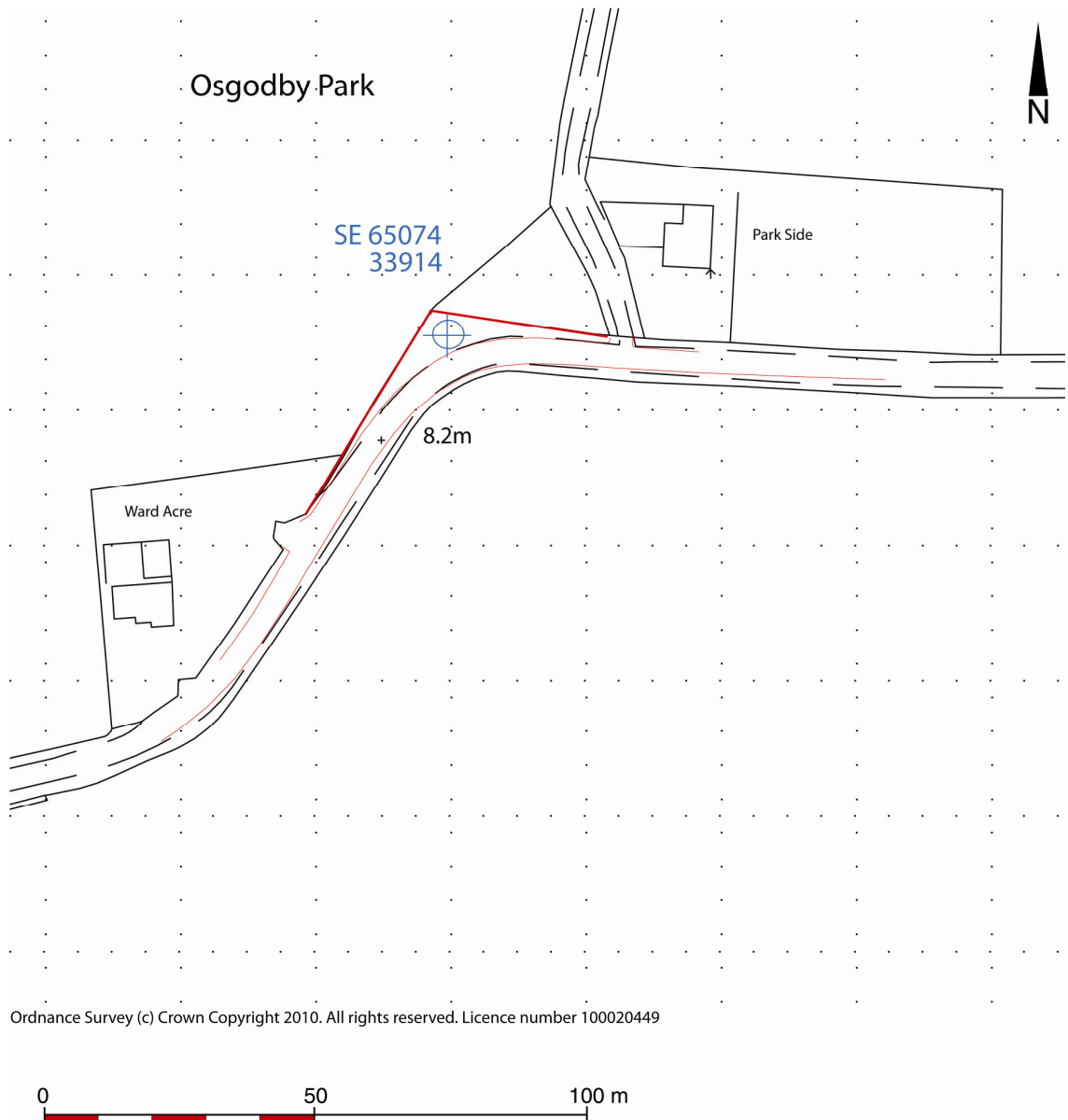
*Plate 12 Park railings, looking NNE*



*Plate 13 Park gates, looking W*



**Plate 14** Damage to E – W stretch of park railings, looking NNE



**Figure 6** Park railings, YAT survey data in red, O.S. digital mapping in black.

## **6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

The outline of the park, which is roughly oval in form, appears clearly defined on modern and historic Ordnance Survey maps, with the complex of Hall buildings lying within an enclosure at its S edge adjacent to South Duffield Road.

It is suggested that the balance of evidence in support of the recent Osgodby Park lying within limits that originally demarcated a medieval deer park, tips in favour of the affirmative. The form of the park, as it appeared on maps of the 19<sup>th</sup> century up to that of 1958 was that of a landscaped park. The documentary and cartographic evidence points towards ongoing development of the park during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was also during this time that the duck decoy pond (Pond 1) and the ornamental pond (Pond 2) were constructed and the railings erected. The 1960's clearly marked a period of considerable transformation. Whereas prior to this date Osgodby Park maintained the appearance of a classic 19<sup>th</sup> century landscaped park, after this time areas of woodland and parkland trees were removed, internal field boundaries grubbed up and the decoy pond left as a truncated stump. The park effectively disappeared, the external boundary still mostly traceable but the interior a largely empty husk. The precise context of origin of Pond 3, which lies immediately exterior to the park is not entirely certain though this may have been via clay extraction for brick/tile manufacturing.

Threats to the features at the present time appear to be restricted almost solely to neglect. Ponds 1 and 2 in particular contain numerous tree branches and their borders have been colonised by various flora whilst trees growing against and within the stone walls of Pond 3 have led to small localised areas of collapse. In their present condition none of the four surveyed features can be described, in archaeological terms at least, as of national or regional significance and careful programmes of repair and maintenance are likely to be of limited archaeological impact. However, any such likely impacts can only be assessed once a firm programme of proposals has been formulated. Had the park and Pond 1 not undergone the transformations involved in its whole-scale conversion to arable then the entire park landscape could have been considered as of greater importance. In the purely local context the recorded features are of some interest.

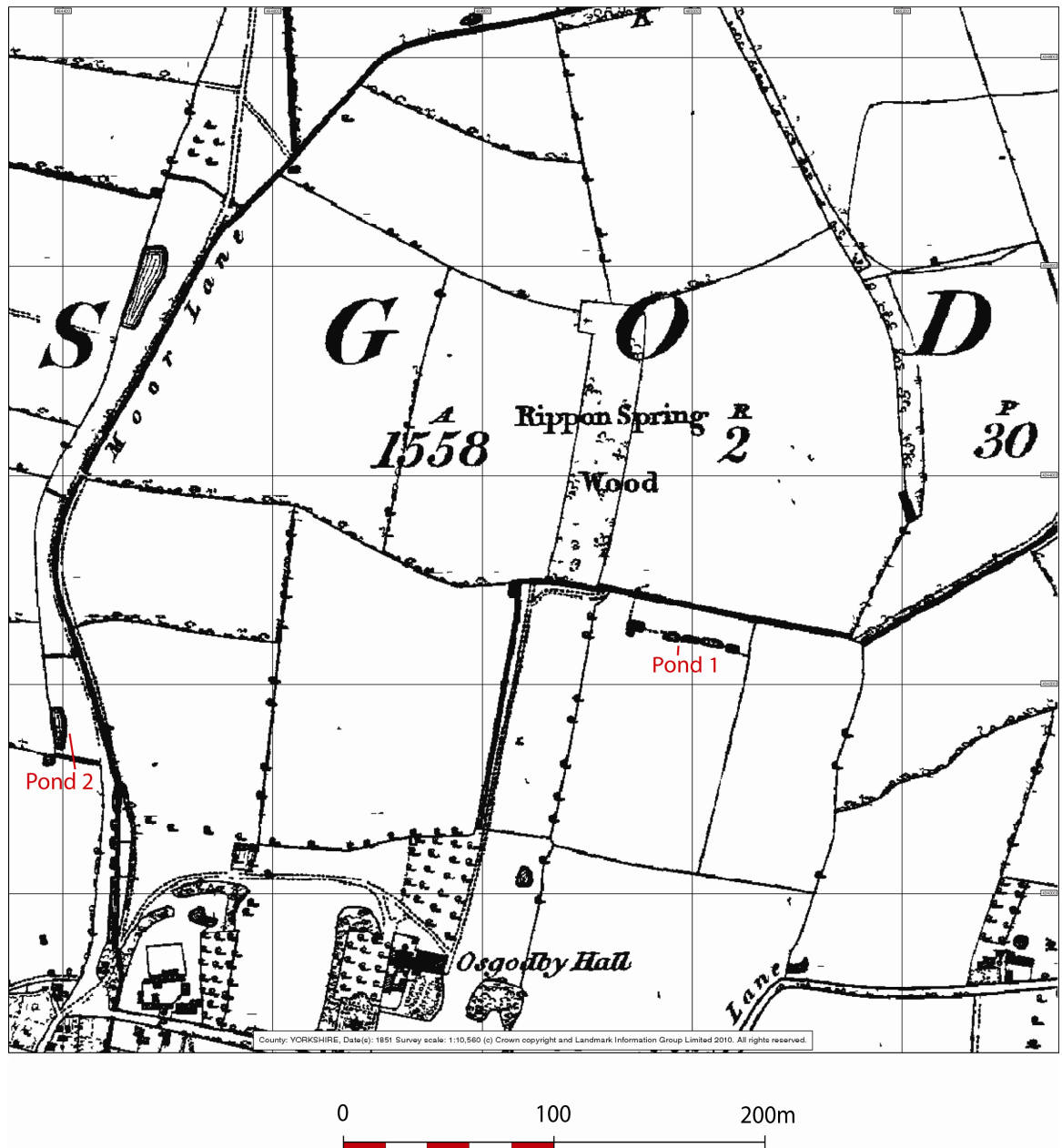
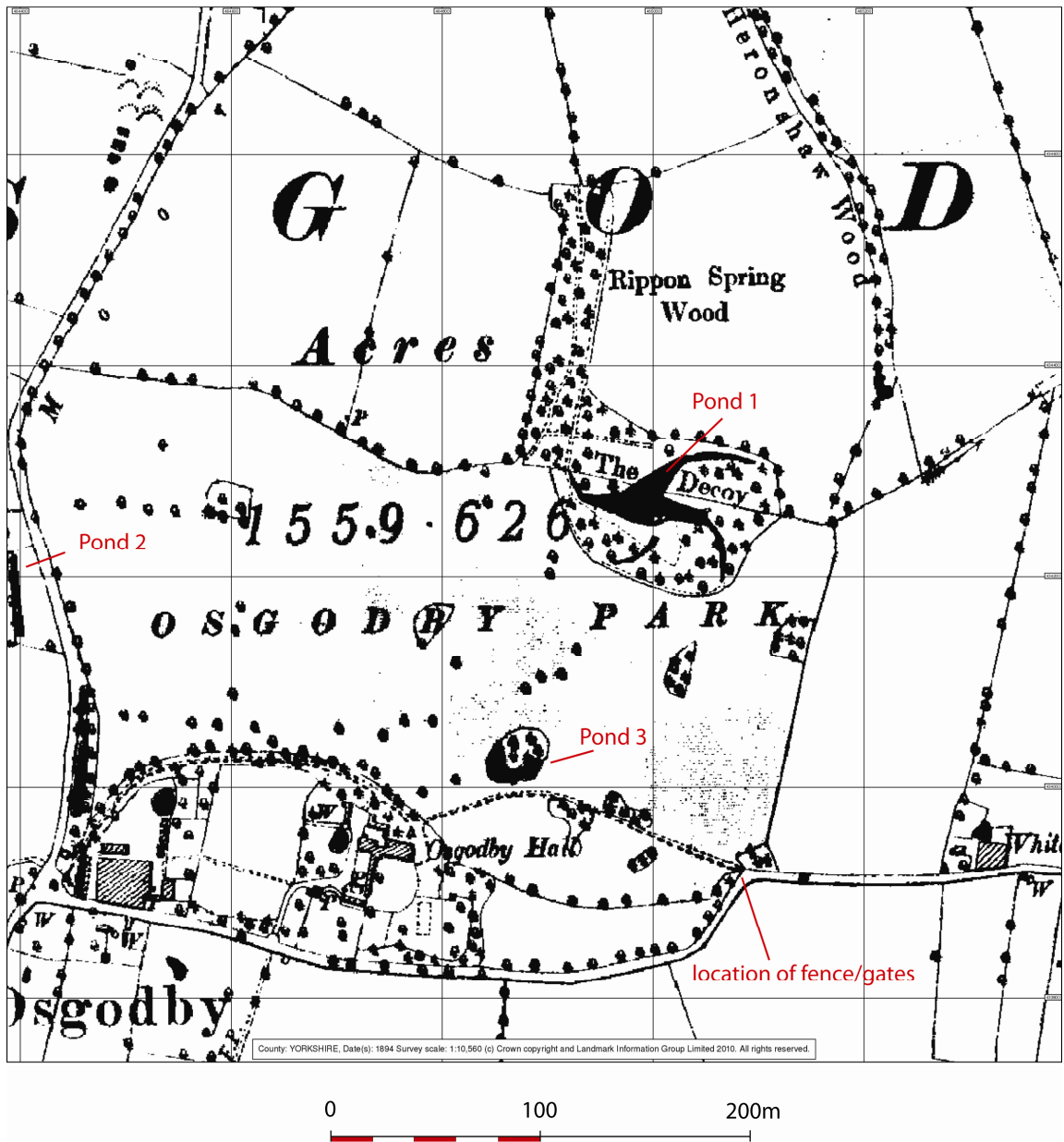


Figure 7 1851 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map showing Ponds 1 and 2 and parts of park



**Figure 8** 1894 edition Ordnance Survey map showing Ponds 1, 2 and 3, location of the iron railings and gates and parts of park





**Figure 9** 1958 edition Ordnance Survey map showing Ponds 1, 2 and 3, location of the iron railings and gates and parts of park

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Research and author	M Johnson
Survey	M. Andrews, M. Johnson
Photography	M. Andrews
Illustrations	M. Andrews, M. Johnson
Editor	M. Stockwell

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## APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC LISTING

PHOTO #	DIRECTION	DETAILS
1	WNW	Pond 1
2	WSW	Pond 1
3	ENE	Pond 1
4	NW	Pond 1
5	NW	Pond 1, islands
6	W	Pond 1, hollow on S side
7	ENE	Pond 1, W end, colonising plants
8	NW	Pond 1
9	N	Pond 1, mound at NW corner
10	N	Pond 1, E end of mound at NW corner
11	SE	Pond 1
12	E	Pond 1, mound at NW corner
13	SSE	Pond 1, colonising plants
14	SE	Pond 1, central parts
15	SE	Pond 1, towards E end
16	W	Pond 1, central parts
17	S	Pond 2, from N end
18	NNE	Pond 2, from central part of W side
19	NNW	Pond 2, from close to SE corner
20	N	Pond 2, from S end
21	N	Pond 2, from S end
22	NNW	Pond 2, from SE corner
23	NW	Pond 2, from central part of E side
24	SW	Pond 2, from N part of E side
25	SW	Pond 2, from close to NE corner
26	SW	Pond 2, from E side, towards N end
27	SSE	Pond 2, overall shot
28	S	Pond 2, overall shot
29	SSE	Pond 2, from NW corner
30	W	Pond 3, E slipway in foreground
31	WNW	Pond 3, part of wood fence to left
32	WNW	Pond 3, wood post to S side of E slipway
33	N	Pond 3, wood post to N side of E slipway
34	WNW	Pond 3 & its immediate surroundings
35	NW	Pond 3, detail of iron railing
36	N	Pond 3, detail of iron railing
37	ENE	Pond 3
38	ENE	Pond 3, W slipway in foreground
39	ENE	Pond 3, W slipway in foreground
40	SW	Pond 3, W slipway
41	SSW	Pond 3, post at S side of W slipway
42	W	Pond 3, tree disturbing stone walling
43	SW	Pond 3, W side including slipway
44	E	Pond 3 & its wider setting

45	ENE	Pond 3 & its wider setting
46	NE	Wider setting of Pond 1
47	E	Pond 3 & its wider setting
48	ESE	Pond 3, collapsed walling to S side
49	N	Pond 3, E slipway
50	N	Pond 3, tree damage to centre of N side
51	WNW	Pond 3, central part
52	W	Railings, looking towards gate
53	-	Railings, detail of fleur de lis head to posts
54	-	Railings, detail of fleur de lis head to rails
55	N	Railings, damage to E – W stretch
56	W	Railings, gates and gate posts
57	W	Railings, detail of S gate post
58	NW	Railings, N – S stretch
59	NW	Railings, damage to heads, N – S stretch
60	NW	Railings, section joints and back bracing
61	W	Railings, detail of individual section
62	NE	Railings, damage to E – W stretch
63	-	Railings, detail of section and brace joints
64	N	Railings, E end of E – W stretch